

South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

From Saturday, MARCH 17, to Saturday, MARCH 24, 1732.

Mr. WHITMARSH,

SIR,

I Think it's now about 30 Years since *Paper Currency* made its (first) Appearance in the *British America*, scarce any Thing has afforded more Occasion of Speculation: It would therefore seem too assuming for any single Person, at this time of the Day, either to say all Schemes on which *Paper* has been issued, have been defective; or that *Paper* can't be put on, and kept under, such a Regulation as to answer the End aimed at, viz. a Medium of Trade with mutual Advantage to all concerned: But to proceed,

It's evident that few (if any) Countries are capable of carrying on Trade intirely in a Way of *Barter*. Such as can't, must have a Medium (of Exchange) to ascertain or determine Property between Man and Man in Commerce.

Silver and *Gold* having obtained an intrinsic Value, Only, from the common Consent of all Nations, is certainly preferable to any Thing yet known for this End. But as some Places can't keep *Silver* or *Gold* enough for the Use aforesaid, nor do it by *Barter*, such are under an unhappy Necessity of substituting, some Thing, in Lieu thereof, void of such an intrinsic Value.

Paper Currency has hitherto been employed in this, and several neighbouring Provinces; and altho' its granted, that Trade has been augmented very considerably by it; yet, as it must be owned, that many real Evils has accrued to some private Persons, whose Circumstances have been in a Situation different from the Generality of the Community; it's necessary to endeavour, for the future, to prevent these Grounds of just Complaint. Whether it's possible to effect it, I shan't, 'till further Experiments are made, pretend to determine.

We all know the Evils complain'd of, has chiefly arisen from the Bills mutation in Value, which I may venture to say, has been always decreasing, not only in this Province, but every where else; to prevent which, and to keep the Bill always, or very nearly to its Original, many Schemes has been proposed; such as I have seen carry Marks of Defect, I mean those that have not yet been put in Practice.

That of Mr. H— is not proof against the Objections of Mr. Y—, and it's with all imaginable Deference to Mr. Y—'s superior Judgment, that I would take the Liberty to say his own is far from being perfect, since he proposes to ascertain and keep up the Value of the *Paper Bill*, by a Standard which is in itself mutable, viz. *RICE*: Nor is the Reason he mentions, viz. our being bebarred *Foreign Trade*. That which prevents our having among us *Silver*, &c. since it's evident, some *British Plantations* with a *Foreign Trade*, have only *Paper Currency*, when others intirely debarred such Trade, have *Silver* and *Gold* only; (nor is it difficult to assign the Reason hereof, but at present it is needless).

Another (in a *Northern Colony*) has attempted to introduce *Silver* and *Gold*, so as that in the Compass of Nine Years to pay off, and cancell all the *Paper Currency* in that Province; it would be too tedious to give a perfect View of his Scheme; but I think it's practicable, and would certainly effect what he proposes; nevertheless, it would be of no real Advantage, because the difficult Part he has not ac-

counted for (viz.) keeping it there for a constant Currency.

He proposes, indeed, to pass a Law to prevent exporting it; but if (as it's plain) the Balance of Trade with *Great Britain* is against 'em; such Exportation can no more be prevented than it is in *Spain* and *Portugal*; so that although I should grant it easy to do the same Thing here, can by no Means allow it can be kept among us, in our present Circumstances; nor can it be ever done (as it were) by Force, or against the Nature of *TRADE*. 'Tis That only will help us to it; if ever we should be so fortunate to see it.

Taking it for granted, that a medium of Exchange is absolutely necessary to carry on Trade, and support Government; and that *Paper* is the best Shift we can make; no Objection of Consequence lying against it, but the Value being subject to depreciate.

I Would humbly propose a standing *Paper Currency* to continue, 'till we should find the Nature of our Trade would afford us *Silver* or *Gold*; since, I can't find, that either we, or our Neighbours, are wiser or better for issuing Bills on Loan or otherwise, to be again cancell'd in Seven or Ten Years. Whilst the Circumstances continue much the same; there must subsist the same Reason for making more, as when we first begun; only with this Difference, much Clamour, and some Expence accompanies the Periods.

And that the *Paper Bill* may the better preserve and constantly retain its Original Value, or very near the same, I propose the Standard or Test shall be in that which is certain, viz. *Silver* and *Gold*.

That the Sum of 50,000 l. be printed, the Tenor of the Bill expressing *Silver*, according to Proclamation Value; to be issued on Loan on proper Security, at the Rate of — per Cent. per Ann. the Interest to be paid in *Silver* and *Gold*, but in discharge of the Principle, the Bill to be taken.

That 21,000 l. of the new Bills be first applied for paying off the Bills now extant, at the Rate of 1 for 5. That the Interest received of the 29,000 l. be annually Re-issued on Interest, 'till the Principle amount to 50,000 l. After which time the whole Interest should be applied towards the Support of the Government, and the *Silver* and *Gold* paid out of the Treasury accordingly.

[To be continued in our next.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BOLOGNA, Nov. 4.

SOME Days ago, our famous learned Female, Donna Laura Bassa, held publick Disputations, with great Applause, upon several Subjects given her by 8 Philosophers and Divines, which lasted several Hours, in the Presence of 3 Cardinals, 6 Prelates, and a great Number of Nobility and other Persons of Distinction.

Petersburgh, Octob. 31. The Establishment of the Academy for Volunteers in this City, deserves

serves the general Applause of the whole World, in which they learn at her Imperial Majesty's Expence, and have both Diet and Lodging, Martial Discipline, Vaulting, Fencing, Dancing, Mulick, Drawing, Geometry, Arithmetick, Geography, Civil Law, History, (Languages) Latin, French, German, and Rushe: The whole making 325 Persons.

Paris, Nov. 24. From Florence they write, that there came to the Great Duke and Senate, on the Part of the Emperor, Letters decretal, containing Reprimands against them both, for allowing the Infante Don Carlos to use the Title of Great Prince, by which he forfeits the Feodalty which his Imperial Majesty and the Empire have over his Estates, and the Great Duke of Tuscany. From Amsterdam we hear, that it is perceived that the Dykes have been lately very much damaged by a kind of Insect of the Figure of a large Worm, whose Head is so hard, that they cannot break it with the Blow of a Hammer.

Paris, Dec. 1. N.S. The Mines of Belleville, fell in the 28th ult. whereby 17 Miners, who were then at Work, had the Misfortune to be stifled to Death.

Dec. 10. Our Last Advices from Spain say, that the whole Empire of Morocco is in a Combustion, upon the Blacks of Mequinez having rebelled, and set the Brother of Muley Abdallah on the Throne, in Aversion to the frequent Executions which the King caused to be made among them; so that his Majesty will be obliged to withdraw from before Ceuta to quell them.

Seville, Nov. 15. The Queen is entirely recovered of her Illness. Several Conferences have been held of late between his Excellency Mr. Keene and the Spanish Ministers, wherein 'tis said they came to an Agreement to send joint Orders to the West Indies for all Hostilities to cease on both Sides; at the same Time the Court dispatched Orders to Cadiz for an Advice Boat to sail forthwith for Jamaica, with the Orders of his Britannick Majesty for restoring the Register Ship last taken by the Subjects of Great Britain. The King has nominated the Directors of the new erected Company trading to the Philippine Islands. We have Advice, that the Algerine Squadron still continues at Sea, and is gone to cruize between Barcelona & Barbary.

Brussels, Dec. 4. They write from Ostend, that they have lately discovered a sort of Worms, which have done incredible Damage to the Sluices and other Works of that Harbour, by eating away the Timber Works; insomuch that the States of Flanders have named Commissioners to examine into it. The Proprietors of Ostend Stock, who received a Dividend of 10 per Cent. no longer ago than the 17th of Nov. last, are to receive another of 7 per Cent. some Time next Month.

Dec. 8. The Sea Worms are not only into the Piles or Palisades, &c. at Ostend, but also at Nieuport and Blankenberg.

Dec. 11. The French are raising Men very

briskly, in what they call the Conquer'd Provinces, and filling their Magazines with Provisions. Their Officers are full of an approaching Rupture, and gives out, that the King in that Case will take the Field. The strenuous Opposition made by his most Christian Majesty to the Female Succession, gives a sort of a Sanction to the Report.

Franckfort, Dec. 10. We are very apprehensive of some sudden Change in the general System of Europe, which may end next Spring in a Rupture.

Amsterdam, Dec. 16. We have Advice from Dauphine, that the French Troops that lye in that Province had received Orders from Court to hold themselves in Readiness to march on the first Notice, which occasions some Speculations.

Some Letters from Seville mention Reports of a bloody Action at Sea with the Algerine Squadron, but without particulars.

From Petersburg, that Lord Forbes was expected there Ambassador from England.

Six Hundred Saltzburghers being soon expected to settle in the Electorate of Hanover, Collections were making for them throughout the said Electorate.

L O N D O N, Dec. 2.

This Day came on a Trial at the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, before the Lord Raymond, wherein Mr. Lacy was Plaintiff, & the Rev. Mr. Barret, Defendant, for Criminal Conversation with the Plaintiff's Wife, and the Fact being plainly proved, the Jury gave a Verdict of 100 l. Damages.

The Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough having agreed upon a Plan for Building a Charity House in the Town of St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire, Mr. Waterman a noted Builder, is going down thither next Week with a sufficient Number of Workmen to begin the same.

The Building is to be two Stories high, and large enough to contain forty Families, which are to be provided with all manner of Necessaries at her Grace's Expence; who will moreover endow it for ever.

At the Board of Trustees for the Colony of Georgia on Thursday last, Commissions were granted to the Deputy Grand Master & Treasurer of the ancient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, to make Collections for sending over poor People to that Colony.

CHARLESTOWN, March 24.

Last Saturday, the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly, adjourned to Tuesday the 3d of April next.

On Wednesday last in the Afternoon, Gabriel Manigault, Esq; was chosen a Member of the Commons House of Assembly for Charlestown, in the Room of Robert Hume, Esq; lately gone off the Province.

Charlestown, March 22, 1732.

Mr. WHITMARSH,

I Desire you'll insert in your Gazette, the following Account of my Voyage to (and the Remarks I made while at) GEORGIA. And you'll Oblige, Sir, Yours, &c. S. E.

On Tuesday the 13th Inst. I went on board a Canoe, in Company with Mr. George Lucat, and Mr. John Ballantine, with four Negroes, and about 10 o' Clock we set off from Mr. Lloyd's Bridge for Georgia, and passing by Port Royal on Wednesday Night, we arrived on Friday Morning an Hour before Day at Yamacraw, a Place so called by the Indians, but now Savannah, in the Colony of Georgia: Some Time before we came to the Landing, the Centinel challeng'd us, and understanding who we were, admitted us ashore. This is a very high Bluff, 40 Foot perpendicular from High Water Mark; it lies, according to Capt. Gascoign's Observations, in the Lat. of 31. 58. which he took off Tybe, an Island that lies at the Mouth of the Savannah River: It's distant from Charlestown, South West, according to the Course and Windings of the Rivers and Creeks, about 140 Miles, but by a direct Course 77, allowing Swallow's Island to be in the Lat. of 32. 47. from Augustine, N. E. & S. E. about 140 Miles; and by the Course of the Rivers is distant from Port Moore 300 Miles, but upon a direct Line, but 115 Miles N. W. & S. W. This Bluff is distant 10 Miles from the Mouth of the Rivers on the south Side; and Purrysburg is 24 Miles above it on the North, and is so situated, that you have a beautiful Prospect. Both up and down the River it's very sandy and barren, and consequently a wholesome Place for a Town or City; there is on it 130 odd Souls; and from the Time they embark'd at London, to the Time I left the Place, there died but 2 sucking Children, and they at Sea. When they arrived, there was standing on it a great Quantity of the best Sorts of Pine, most of which is already cut down on the Spot where the Town is laid out to be built: The Land is barren about a Mile back, when you come into very rich Ground; and on both Sides, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Town, is choice good planting Land. Col. Bull told me, that he had been seven Miles back, and found it extraordinary good.

Mr. Ogleshorpe is indefatigable; takes a vast deal of Pains; his Fare is but indifferent, having little else, at present, but salt Provisions; he's extremely well beloved by all his People: The general Title they give him, is FATHER: If any of them is sick, he immediately visits them, and takes a great deal of Care of them: If any Difference arises, he's the Person that decides it: Two happen'd while I was there, and in my Presence, and all the Parties went away to outward Appearance, satisfied and contented with his Determination: He keeps a strict Discipline; I neither saw one of his People drunk, or heard one swear, all the Time I was there: He does not allow them Rum, but in lieu, gives them English Beer. It's surprizing to see how chearfully the Men goes to Work, considering they have not been bred to it: There's no Idlers there; even the Boys and Girls do their Parts. There are 4 Houses already up, but none finished; and he hopes, when he has got more Sawyers, which I suppose he will have in a short Time, to finish two Houses a Week: He has ploughed up some Land, part of which he sowed with Wheat, which is come up, and looks promising. He has two or three Gardens, which he has sowed with divers sorts of Seeds; and planted Thyme, with other sorts of Pot-Herbs, Sage, Leeks, Skellions, Sellery, Liquorice, &c. and several sorts of Fruit-Trees: He was palisading the Town round, including some part of the Common, which I suppose may be finished in a Fortnight's Time: In short, He has done a vast deal of Work for the Time; and, I think, his NAME justly deserves to be Immortalized.

Mr. Ogleshorpe has with him, Sir Walter Raleigh's written Journal, and by the Latitude of the Place, the Marks and Tradition of the Indians, it's the very Place where he first went a-shore and talk'd with the Indians, and was the first English Man that ever they saw; and about half a Mile from Savannah is a high Mount of Earth, under which lies their chief King; and the Indians inform'd Mr. Ogleshorpe, that the King desired before he died, that he might be buried on the Spot where he talked with that great good Man.

The River Water is very good, and Mr. Ogleshorpe has proved it several Ways, and thinks it as good as the River of Thames. On Monday the 19th, we took our Leave of Mr. Ogleshorpe, at 9 o' Clock in the Morning, and embark'd for Charlestown; and when we set off, he was pleased to Honour us with a Volley of Small Arms, and the Discharge of 5 Cannon; and coming down the Rivers, we found the Water perfectly fresh, 6 Miles below the Town, and saw 6 or 7 large Sturgeon leap, with which Fish that River abounds; as also with Trout, Pearch, Cat, and Rock Fish, &c. And in the Winter Season there is variety of Wild-Fowl, especially Turkeys, some of them weighing thirty Pounds, and abundance of Deer.

The Indians that are thereabouts, are very fond of him, and assist them what they can; and Mr. Ogleshorpe, on the other Side, is very civil and kind to them. And on Wednesday following, we safely arrived in Charlestown, by eight o' Clock in the Morning.

EXPORTED from this PLACE since Nov. 3, 1732, to March 23, 1732-3.

Rice 29,625 Barrels, and 628 Baggs. Pitch 6,073. Tar 1,985. Turpentine 424. Whereof 6,542 Barrels, and 538 Baggs of Rice for FOREIGN MARKETS.

PRICES of the following GOODS.

Rice 33 s. per Hundred. Pitch 30 s. per Barrel. Tar 30 s. Turpentine 27 s. 6 d. per Hund. Shins 17 s. per Pound. Wine 85 l. per Pipe. Indian Corn 10 s. per Bushel. Pease 11 s. 3 d. Staves 16 l. per Thousand. Flour 3 l. 5 s. per Hund. White Bread 6 l. Middling 4 l. Brown 3 l. 10 s. Barbadoes Rum 13 s. 9 d. per Hogsh. Boston 11 s. 3 d. Limejuice 22 s. 6 d. per Gall. Melasses 6 s. 3 d. per Hogsh. Salt 10 s. per Bushel.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Charlestown, Entered in, Sloop Little Gipsy, William Vaughan, from Providence. Scoon. Charming Sally, Samuel Parsons, from Ditto. Ship Renelaw Gally, Richard Cross, from Topsham.

Entered out. None.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Rebecca, John Cornuck, to New-York.



THE several CREDITOR'S of the late Mr.

Charles Burnham, Deceased, are desired, as soon as may be, to send in their several Demands on his Estate, to Mrs. Anne Elliott, to be left with Mr. Thomas Fleming in Charlestown, attested as the Law in that Case directs, that speedy Care may be taken to discharge the same. And all Persons that are indebted to the Deceased, are desired to discharge the same.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. Jonathan Main, Deceased, are desired to give in their Accounts to Mr. Richard Wigg. And all Persons that are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same without further Trouble.

TO be Sold on the 8th of April next, by

Mr. Isaac Nickolls, at publick Vendue, for Ready Money, a piece of Land joining to the Widow Scribn's House in Charlestown, containing 35 Foot Front, and 190 Foot in Depth. Enquire of Henry Bedon.

Alexander Parris, Treasurer, gives No-

tice, that there is wanting to be delivered to the Switz at Purrysburg, 31 good Cowes and Calves, and two Bulls; also 31 Sows and two Boars: Whoever will agree with me in Charlestown, and on producing a Receipt for the Delivery of the same, from Col. John Parry, the Money shall be paid down according to Agreement.

THE said Treasurer does likewise give Notice, to all Persons retailing Strong Liquors, that their Licences expires the 25th Instant. The Justices for granting Certificates, to the said Persons, will meet at the House of Mr. Henry Gignillat, in Charlestown, on Wednesday the 28th of this Month, in order to approve of Persons qualified to retail Strong Liquors, and that no Person presume to sell any, until they have obtained Certificates from the said Justices, and a License from the Treasurer to sell the same.

Delivered by Mistake, from on Board

Capt. William Watkinson, a Case with a Buroe in it, No. 3. mark'd T.G. And a Box No. 4. directed Captain Gascoign. Whosoever brings the same to Mr. Thomas Gadsden, shall be paid reasonable Charges.

To be Sold by the Printer hereof

Common Prayers, Testaments, Spelling

Books, Young Secretary's Guide, Church Catechisms, Bishop Tillotson's Works, Burchet's Naval History, Ogilby's America, Whitby on Isaiah, Lochart and Ker's Memoirs, Mill's Letters, De Foe's Works, Bradley's Gardener, Billinsley's Sermons, Guardians, Moliere's Plays, a Dutch Grammer, Plays, &c. Bonds, Bonds and Judgment, Bills of Sale, Bills of Lading, Apprentices Indentures, and Mortgages for Negroes. ALEPPO INK, and HOLMAN'S INK POWDER, Pencils, Pewter Standishes, Cards, Dutch, and other Quills, and all sorts of STATIONARY WARE.